# REMARKS

ON THE

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# *CRAFTSMAN's*

# VINDICATION

OF HIS

# Two Hon^ble PATRONS,

In his Paper of *May* 22. 1731.

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*Par nobile Fratrum.*

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# REMARKS

## ON THE

## *Craftſman*'s Vindication, &c.

THE *Maſk is indeed taken off.* The CRAFTSMAN hath openly avowed the Conduct of the late *Lord B——ke.* The vindictive and mercileſs Hand, whoſe flaming Zeal againſt *all* wicked *Miniſters* hath ſo long pointed the Dagger at another Gentleman's Breaſt, hath ſo long threatned the Axe to that Miniſter's Head, and ſolemnly ſworn to purſue him even to Deſtruction: This *Roman*-ſpirited *Patriot*, as he *modeſtly* affects to call himſelf; even HE, with aſtoniſhing Meekneſs, eſpouſes the Cauſe, and vindicates the Cha-

racter of a Perſon attainted of *High-Treaſon:* A Perſon, who by his own Confeſſion, FLED FROM THE JUSTICE OF HIS COUNTRY; and who, by the Confeſſion of his *truſty* Advocate, ENLISTED HIMSELF IN THE SERVICE OF THE PRETENDER.

This is the Man, oppoſed to the Perſon whom *two ſucceeding Princes* have honoured with their Favour, and truſted with their Power. Since then, this *upright Gentleman,* who now is Candidate for that Grace and Truſt, hath, by his ingenious Advocate, offered himſelf to the Trial of his Country; ſince he puts his Honour upon their Examination; ſince he *inſolently* challenges all Mankind to prove that Guilt againſt his Character, for which he fled the Kingdom, and forfeited his Honours: Let us therefore accept this Challenge; let us examine that *weak,* that *fooliſh* and *ſlaviſh* Defence, which the *Craftſman* hath given in his Name.

It is ſaid, *That they who would have declined a Conteſt with him, whilſt he was in a Condition to anſwer for himſelf, have not bluſhed to declaim againſt him in another Condition.* Ridiculous and trifling

Pretence! Whilſt he was in a Condition to anſwer for himſelf, why did he not anſwer? Who diſabled him to anſwer? Who changed his Condition but himſelf? Who declined the Conteſt but himſelf? Who abandon'd the Trial but himſelf? He firſt ignominiouſly flies from publick Juſtice: He then pretends, that his Accuſers would never have met him at that Bar: Which had it been his real Opinion, guilty as he was, he would not have fled; and had he been innocent, though his Accuſers would have met him, yet he would have ſtood the Charge. How monſtrous is that Defence, where a Man pretends himſelf to have been conſcious of his Integrity, and fearleſs of his Accuſers; yet at the ſame time run away from his Trial, and dared not abide the Teſt of a National Enquiry.

It is alſo ſaid, impudently ſaid, *That his Accuſers have experienced in* his Caſe, *that the* Unfortunate *are not* Friendleſs; *That likewiſe they may live perhaps to experience in* their own, *that the* Guilty *are ſo.* Little is this to be feared by any Man alive, when ſo much Guilt as fell to his Share hath not excluded him from Friendſhip. If *Corruption*, if *Breach of Truſt*, if *Breach of National Faith*, if

HIGH-

HIGH-TREASON itſelf; the firſt charged upon him by his Friend the *late Earl* of OXFORD, in an Inſtance of more than *Twenty Thouſand Pounds*, of which the Publick was plunder'd; and the others all confeſſed by his ſhameful Flight: If theſe then have not left him *friendleſs*, I know not who can ever deſpair of *Friendſhip*.

But who have been this worthy Perſon's Friends? Set aſide the common Ties of Blood, and ſuch Alliances which will often continue notwithſtanding any Crimes, or any Condemnation: Set theſe aſide, we ſhall eaſily marſhal this *unfortunate* Miniſter's Friends: We ſhall find them in the *Pretender's Court* Abroad, in the *dark Cabals* of *Jacobites* at Home: We ſhall find them among *diſcarded* Stateſmen, diſappointed *Whigs*, ambitious *Malecontents*, and *veteran Tories*; who from a Sympathy of Nature, and Conformity of Principles, who from concurring Circumſtances and Deſigns, have honoured him with a Friendſhip, which none of his *warmeſt* Enemies have any Cauſe to envy, and which I am ſure the *loweſt* of them would heartily be aſhamed of.

Other

Other Advantages *heavily* complained of, as taken againſt this Gentleman, ariſe from " the various Scenes of Life through " which he hath paſſed; ſome *diſtant* in " Place, ſome *ſecret* in their Nature. " Here Calumny, *ſaith his candid* " *Friend*, hath more room to aſſert, and " Innocence leſs opportunity to defend: " Common Honeſty, *they tell us*, in " ſome Caſes, and even Decency in " others, ſhut the Mouth of the Man " who carries theſe Qualities about him, " and even more in *his own Cauſe* than " in that of another Perſon: But Ca- " lumny is ſubject to none of theſe Con- " trolls; and we ſpeak of our own " Knowledge, *ſay the* well informed *Au-* " *thors of the Craftſman*, when we affirm, " that in the preſent Caſe the falſe Im- " putations which the Accuſers bring, " are ſcreen'd from abſolute Detection " by nothing but the *Honour* of the " *Accuſed.*"

What poor and contemptible Sophiſtry have we before us. Here are Writers complaining of Hardſhips done to a Gentleman by Enquiries into the various Scenes of his Life, ſome diſtant in Place, ſome ſecret in their Nature. Shall they

then complain of this, whilſt they torture another Gentleman's Actions in the moſt cruel and mercileſs manner? What Diſtance of Time or Place, what Privacy or Intricacy of Tranſactions, have ever moved their Candor, have ever reſtrained their Calumnies? And ſhall they inſiſt upon better Terms for the Character of one whom they acknowledge to have been a *Traitor to his Country*, and an *Agent of the Pretender*, than ever they would allow to a faithful Servant of the Prince on the Throne, to a Perſon eminently truſted in the Councils of the Crown.

Common Honeſty and Decency, it is ſaid, ſhut the Mouth of this *unfortunate* Miniſter; and they affirm, that his Honour ſcreens the Charge againſt him, from *abſolute* Detection. Prodigiouſly aſſerted! Did ever Honeſty or Decency ſhut the Mouth of Innocence? Did ever Honour baſely ſubmit to Infamy: Shame and Guilt are only ſilent in the Day of Enquiry: Conſcious Honeſty is open; nor Decency or Modeſty forbids the juſt Defence of a Character under Accuſation.

They

They then take notice of ſome of the Crimes alledged againſt this Gentleman; and heinous Crimes the *Craftſman* allows them to be, if they are true. Let us hear him explain away this Charge: He merits all our Attention.

His INGRATITUDE and *Treachery* to the late Duke of MARLBOROUGH and the Earl of *Godolphin*, ſtand firſt in the Roll. How then is this Point clear-ed? Why, the *Craftſman* ſays, he be-lieves, " That no Man acknowledges " *more ſincerely* than this Gentleman, the " *ſuperior Merit* of thoſe *two illuſtrious* " *Miniſters*; or wiſhes more ardently " that they were now alive, and had " the Conduct of the Affairs of *Great* " *Britain.*" But the *Craftſman* ſays, " that he knows no Obligation of *Gra-* " *titude* or *Honour* which he lay under " to continue in that Adminiſtration " when the Meaſures of it were *alter'd.* " Tho' thoſe illuſtrious Miniſters might " have *very good Reaſons* for altering " their Meaſures, he could have none " in point of *Honour*, whatever he might " have had in Point of *Intereſt*, for " complying with that *Alteration.* Some " of the Enemies of this Gentleman, *it*

" *is ſaid*, came into the World on ſuch " a foot that they might think it Pre- " ferment to be *Creatures* of any Men " in Power: He, who came into it up- " on another foot, was the *Friend*, but " not the *Creature*, of thoſe great Men; " and had, *as they falſly aſſert*, the Satisfa- " ction of proving himſelf ſuch on ſeveral " Occaſions; and without Oſtentation, " at leaſt to *one* of them, at a Time " when the Creatures of great Men " uſually renounce them, at a time " when they could do him neither Good " nor Hurt."

How juſt and faithful this Narrative really is, will immediately be ſeen.

In the firſt place, the Fact on which the whole Defence is grounded, is a Falſhood of the moſt glaring Nature; namely, That the Duke of *Marlborough* and the Earl of *Godolphin* ALTERED their Meaſures: For it is a Fact of the greateſt Notoriety, all Men know it, and none can deny it, that their Adminiſtration was uniform; the War they carried on was to recover the Liberties of *Europe*, and the Peace they laboured to eſtabliſh was ſuch as might ſecure thoſe common Liberties. This they never depart-

ed

ed from, and their Plan was never varied. To ſay then that *they altered* their Meaſures, when thoſe Meaſures were always the ſame, *till this Gentleman came to Court in Oppoſition to them*, is a *falſe* and *ſcandalous* Libel on theſe *Illuſtrious* Miniſters, but no Defence of this *very honeſt* Gentleman.

If the Charge of INGRATITUDE againſt this Gentleman had no more in it than merely his Difference of Opinion with thoſe Great Men, his Weakneſs and Vanity might have been reflected on, but perhaps no Man would ever have imputed to him his different Opinion as criminal. He might differ with them *lawfully*, and yet moſt *unreaſonably* at the ſame time; but however *unreaſonable* or *abſurd* his Opinion might be, none would have called it *Ingratitude*.

Here then is the *low* Artifice, and the *poor* Sophiſtry of his *diſingenuous* Advocate, who wilfully miſtakes the Charge of Ingratitude *merely* to conſiſt in his *Oppoſition* to thoſe Miniſters, and not in the *Circumſtances of that Oppoſition*, which was carried on by the moſt *barbarous* and *cruel* DEFAMATION that ever any Miniſter ſuffered; by the moſt *venomous*, *malici-*

*malicious*, *perſonal Invectives* that the Vengeance of Hell could inſpire; by *Weekly Libels* uſhered into the World; by an *inſolent* Letter of HIS OWN writing, addreſs'd to the Author of the *Examiner*, and diſperſed by his own Authority all over the Kingdom: *Libels* aſſiſted with *his own* Pen, and encouraged by *his own* Bounty, wherein the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Earl of *Godolphin*, were treated as infamous *Parricides* and *Plunderers*; wherein they were alſo pointed out to all their Countrymen, as the *worſt Enemies* of their Country; wherein no *Variety of Scenes* in their Lives, no *Diſtance of Place*, nor *Secrecy of Affairs*, were ever candidly conſidered; but their *private Life*, their *domeſtick Peace*, were invaded. The Earl of *Godolphin* was inſulted, not only in *his Fall*, but even in *his Hour of Death*, and denied the *Privilege of Reſt* in the Grave. The Duke of *Marlborough* likewiſe was defamed in his *Abſence*, for neither Abſence nor Death were conſidered; all Advantages were taken againſt theſe *great Miniſters*, all Slanders uttered againſt them, notwithſtanding that this Gentleman owns that he hath ſuch *high Opinions* of their *ſuperior Worth*, and ſuch *ardent Wiſhes* that they were *now in Power*; in which

Caſe

Caſe he would as ſurely attempt *their Deſtruction*, as the *Jews* would attempt to crucify *their Saviour* ſhould he reveal Himſelf again.

If then this *unfortunate* Lord, or his Friends, would clear him of the Charge relating to the Duke of *Marlborough* and the Earl of *Godolphin*, neither he nor they, have any need to prove that he had a *Right* to oppoſe them, but that the DEFAMATION of their Perſons was an Act of GRATITUDE in one who owns his *Obligations to their Friendſhip*.

It would have been very obliging, had they told us wherein he *proved* himſelf to be their *Friend* at a time when their Creatures renounced them. Was he the Duke of *Marlborough's* Friend when he promoted and carried on that *Cenſure* againſt him in the *Houſe of Commons*, or that *Proſecution* in the *Court of Exchequer*, which were ſo injurious to his *ſuperior Worth?* Was he the Duke of *Marlborough's* Friend when he ſo *gratefully* oppoſed and diſapproved the *Paſs*, which his Grace deſired to go into *Flanders* merely for his private Conveniency. Was he the *Earl* of *Godolphin's Friend*, when he

he ſo zealouſly carried on that Charge in the *Houſe of Commons*; a Charge of *notorious Breach of Truſt, and high Injuſtice to the Nation, in ſuffering* Thirty-five *Millions* Sterling *of the publick Money to remain unaccounted for?* Was he the Earl of *Godolphin*'s *Friend*, when he joined in this *infamous* Vote againſt him; and *condemned* him even *without ſeeing* that Evidence which the Houſe had called for, and which, when it came before them, was a full Juſtification of thoſe Perſons whom they thought it neceſſary firſt to *hang*, and then to *try?* Were theſe *Acts* of *Friendſhip* to thoſe Noble Lords? Theſe the Proofs of *Gratitude* given them, when *their Creatures* deſerted them?

It is ſaid, "that *he came into the World* "*on another Foot than ſome Gentlemen*," who heartily *deſpiſe* the *dirty* Inſinuation. It is alſo ſaid, "that he was not the *Crea-* "*ture* of theſe Miniſters, whilſt others "might think it high Preferment to be "ſo." If to be the Creature of Miniſters, is to ſerve them *faithfully* in their Power, and defend them *zealouſly* in their Diſgrace: If to adhere to them in *all their Fortunes*, and to do them Juſtice in

in *their Fall* againſt all the *corrupt* Temptations which *their Enemies* could offer: If this is to be the Creature of Miniſters, the whole Creation cannot produce a *fairer*, or a *worthier* Character. But if to ſerve them for *mercenary* Views and *ſordid* Intereſts; if to deſert them, becauſe they did not gratify theſe, as indeed who can gratify *inſatiable* Avarice, or *reſtleſs* Ambition; if to *ſupplant* their Power by the *vileſt* Arts, and inſult their Perſons with the moſt *groveling Malice*; if to DEFAME their *Illuſtrious* Characters; if to deny their *ſuperior* Worth; if to condemn them *without any Evidence*, and *againſt all Juſtice*; if this is the Part of a FRIEND, and not of a *Creature*, the late *Lord B*——— then was ſuch to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and to the Earl of *Godolphin*.

" That he came to Court on the " Call of the late Queen, in Oppoſi- " tion to them; and exerted himſelf " in her Service, when they ſerved " her no longer, will not, ſays the " *Craftſman*, be objected againſt him

" by any Man, who thinks *more Al-*
" *legiance* due to the *Prince* than to
" the Miniſter." But the *Craftſman* knows, and wickedly evades the Truth, That *this Gentleman* came to Court without her Majeſty's Call, and came there *only* to oppoſe her Miniſters: That they ſerved her faithfully, to her own Glory, and the Good of her People, with the Approbation of the Queen, and with the Applauſe of the Nation, till *he* and *others*, by baſe and treacherous Arts, ſupplanted them in her Favour; ſucceeding to the great Offices of State, by impoſing on her Underſtanding, and not in *pure Obedience* to her Commands. All this was done whilſt the *Duke* of *Marlborough* was *actually* in her Service, and would have ſerved her ſtill, with the ſame Advantage to the Nation: But *this Gentleman* was reſtleſs, till that *Immortal Man* was diſmiſs'd her Service, though then in the full *Career of Succeſs*; and by *this Miniſter's* Means the *Royal Hand* was proſtituted to diſgrace that *Great* and *Invincible* General. We ſhall ever make the juſt Diſtinction between *Princes* and

their

their *Miniſters*. Some Princes there undoubtedly are, whoſe Judgments and Opinions ought to have a much greater Deference than thoſe of their Miniſters; but with the higheſt Reverence to the Throne, and to the Rights of Monarchy, with all poſſible Tenderneſs to the late Queen *Anne*, and to her *pious* Memory, I will be ſo free as to aſſert, That the DUKE of MARLBOROUGH and the EARL of GODOLPHIN underſtood the Intereſts of this Nation better than ever that Princeſs could at any time be ſuppoſed to do; and that thoſe *Illuſtrious Perſons* diſcharged their Truſts more faithfully and more honourably, than thoſe whom ſhe *ſuffered* to ſupplant them. Let the *Craftſman* deny it, if he pleaſes; the reſt of the World are ſufficiently ſatisfied.

"This Gentleman, *ſays the Craftſ-*
"*man*, had no *Patron*, or *Patroneſs*,
"but the *late Queen*." The *Craftſman* knows it to be utterly falſe: He knows that this Gentleman would never have been re-admitted to her Councils, but thro' the late *Earl* of *Ox-*

*ford*'s Influence; nor made her *Principal Secretary of State*, but with that *Great Favourite's* Choice and Approbation. All the World have ſeen *that Lord's Memorial to the Queen*, wherein he charges this Gentleman with having *liſted Parties for himſelf among the Members of the Houſe of Commons*; wherein *he alſo obſerves to her all thoſe Factions and Diviſions, which Lord* B. *had raiſed in her Councils to make himſelf* Chief *in Authority*; wherein *he likewiſe obſerves, that Lord* B. *was ſent to* France *merely to give Time and Leiſure for compoſing thoſe Differences*; wherein *he farther inſtances his Rage againſt him for oppoſing the Voyage to* Canada; *by which, he ſays*, Lord B. *actually* CHEATED *the Publick of above* Twenty Thouſand Pounds. And through the whole Courſe of that Memorial it may be ſeen, that *Lord B.* was in *fierce* Oppoſition againſt him, and zealouſly bent to *diſgrace* him. To ſay that he neither *projected* or *procured* this *Diſgrace*, is therefore apparently falſe: To ſuggeſt that he knew not that the Earl's Diſgrace was reſolved on till the Queen told it him, is *idle* and *fooliſh*, a ſilly

*jeſuitical* Evaſion; for who could tell him *ſooner* than the *Queen*? And how could ſhe tell him her Reſolution before ſhe made one? That he had *Obligations* to the *Earl* of *Oxford*, is apparent from his Advancement; for he came into Power in Conjunction with that Noble Lord, and by the Means of his *Friendſhip*. What his *Gratitude* was in Return, appears likewiſe from the *Noble Earl's Overthrow*. This is certain, that there hath been no Miniſter, or Adminiſtration, ſince this Gentleman came into the World, whoſe Perſon and Meaſures he hath not diſtreſſed, to have a Share in their Power; and afterwards, when he obtained a Share, it hath always been ſeen that he conſtantly renewed the ſame fierce Oppoſition, that he might become *Supreme Director* of *Affairs*, and engroſs *all that Power*, which he never would ſuffer to be eaſy in the Hands of *other Men*, however *deſerving* of the Publick, or however *kind* to himſelf.

The *Craftſman* then comes to this Gentleman's Behaviour in His late *Majeſty's*

*Majeſty*'s Time; whoſe Mercy, he ſays, was *unasked* and *unearned*. That it was *unearned*, is probable enough; that it was UNASKED, is a downright Falſhood: For by the *Journal Book* of the *Houſe of Commons*, *Tueſday* the 20th of *April*, 1725. which is at this time before me, it appears that the Houſe was acquainted, by His late Majeſty's Command, "That this "Gentleman had, about SEVEN "YEARS before, made his humble "*Application* and *Submiſſion*, with "Aſſurances of *Duty*, *Allegiance*, and "*Fidelity*; which His Majeſty ſo far "accepted, as to give him Encou-"ragement to hope for ſome future "Mark of His Majeſty's Favour and "Goodneſs". Yet the *Craftſman* ſays that *this Perſon* never ASKED *for Mercy:* See then what ſhameleſs *Effrontery* and *Falſhood* reigns in theſe Gentlemen, and runs through their Arguments.

"What followed many Years af-"terwards, *in part* of His Majeſty's "gracious Intentions, *the Craftſman* "*ſays*, was ſolely due to the *late* "*King*;

" *King*; that they were not fulfilled, " was ſolely due to the *M*———*r*, " His Ambition, his cauſeleſs Jea- " louſy, and private Intereſt, con- " tinued a ſort of Proſcription, with " much *Cruelty* to the Perſon con- " cerned, and little Regard to the " *King's Declarations.*"

To this I anſwer, That it is noto- rious that the *Miniſter* here abuſed found it difficult enough to obtain from the *Houſe of Commons* that In- dulgence to this *attainted Lord* which the *Craftſman* calls *but Part* of the late King's gracious Intentions; that he was very much blamed, both by his Friends and Enemies, for the Share he had in obtaining that Favour of the Parliament; which, I may truly affirm, was an Indulgence againſt the Senſe of the Nation: And ſuch was the Oppoſition very reaſonably made to it every where, that I do not believe it was in the *Power of the Crown* to have *reverſed* the Attainder. If likewiſe it had been in the *Power of the Crown*, yet it would have been *an high Injuſtice to the Nation* to have re-

*re-admitted* a Perſon into the *Houſe of Peers*, who had openly been in the SERVICE OF THE PRETENDER; a Perſon, who by the moſt *wicked Adminiſtration* in the Service of his *lawful Prince* had incurred the Guilt of *High-Treaſon*; a Perſon, who by *enliſting* himſelf in the *Pretender's Service* had avowed his *Treaſon*, and aggravated his *Guilt*; a Perſon, who at *Home* ſacrificed the Honour and Happineſs of his Country, who *Abroad* endeavoured to overthrow its Liberties and Laws, the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion, and all that was ſacred in the *Britiſh* Conſtitution. If the *Craftſman* and his Friends could think 750 *Iriſh Papiſts* in *France* dangerous to this Eſtabliſhment, could they think then it ſafe, had ſuch a *Leviathan of Treaſon* been re-admitted in Parliament, or re-inveſted with Employments which he had formerly diſcharged with ſo much Corruption, Perfidiouſneſs, Wantonneſs, and Iniquity? If this Gentleman's Affairs were thus circumſtanced, would the Miniſter he complains of have been juſt or faithful to his native Country, had he counſelled or

adviſed

adviſed the King to *fulfil* ſuch Intentions or Declarations? It is a *Libel* on the late King's Memory to ſay that *He had ſuch Intentions.* But, if through exceſſive Grace and Goodneſs; if through that overflowing Mercy which was ſo natural to his Royal Mind; if through this Abundance of tender Compaſſion, he had ever ſignified *any ſuch Intentions*; let every *Engliſhman* judge, whether it would not have been highly *criminal* in any *Miniſter* not to have repreſented to his *moſt ſacred Majeſty* the *dangerous* Tendency of ſuch his *Intentions.* For tho' Princes may propoſe to pardon the *greateſt Malefactor*, yet if *Mercy* to ſuch a Man ſhould be *Cruelty* to a Nation, what Miniſter dare be ſilent on ſuch an Occaſion, or ſuffer, *as far as in him lies*, the *Royal Grace* to be extended even *againſt the Good of the Kingdom.*

Should we conſider this at the ſame time in the Lights of a juſt and reaſonable *private Intereſt*; an Intereſt no way inconſiſtent with the general Good; ſhould we reflect on *this Gentleman's Uſage* of all the Miniſters

who lived in his Time; how *gratefully* he uſed the Duke of *Marlborough* and the Earl of *Godolphin*; with what *Honour* and *good Faith* he treated the Earl of *Oxford*; how reſtleſs his Nature, how inſatiable his Appetites: A Man of Senſe muſt have thought *that Miniſter* infatuated who ſhould have conſented that this Gentleman ſhould ever have Power to ſhew that ſhining Gratitude *to him* which former Miniſters had ſo largely experienced: For the *Craftſman* owns he had *earned* no Mercy: Should any Miniſter then concur in ſuch Indulgence to him as might not only *endanger the Miniſtry*, but *even the Conſtitution?* This Miniſter therefore, whether he conſidered *Himſelf* or *his Country*, was, from common Juſtice to *both*, obliged to oppoſe the Pretenſion.

Surely it was a very great Indulgence that this Gentleman was *reſtored to the Liberty of breathing the Air of his native Country, and of enjoying his private Fortune, when he was deſervedly exiled from the one, and had juſtly forfeited the other.* Could he have had this Indulgence and Favour, *without*

*out the Aſſiſtance of that Miniſter* againſt whom he is ſo vindictive? Has he not had more than he ever deſerved? And what would he have more than this? Would he again adminiſter the Publick, abandon its Allies, and ſacrifice its Honour? Will nothing ſatisfy this Gentleman but the Power which he once abuſed, and would again abuſe? the Truſts which he once betrayed, and would again betray? Humble and modeſt Requeſts! and *wicked* that Miniſter indeed who ſtands in oppoſition to them!

It is ſaid, "That the Miniſter juſt "mentioned, oppoſed theſe Requeſts "from *cauſeleſs* Jealouſy." Let it be determined how *cauſeleſs* that Jealouſy muſt be, when it is conſidered how *moderate* this Gentleman hath been, how *quiet* and *peaceable* a Subject he is, under that Government which pardoned ſuch Treaſons, and ſhewed him ſuch Mercy: *Theſe are* Merits of which the *Volumes of the Craftſman* will ever be *precious* Memorials. If then he hath been ſo *fierce*, ſo turbulent, and outrageous, as a *private Man*,

was it *cauſeleſs Jealouſy* to ſuppoſe that he would have been *worſe* in a *publick Capacity?* Certainly *this Gentleman*'s Friends are ill adviſed, to cenſure that Miniſter's *Jealouſy*, when ſo much hath been done in conjunction *with themſelves*, to *juſtify* that Jealouſy. In truth, it ought not to be called mere *Jealouſy*; it was juſt and fatal *Diſcernment*.

They own, THAT THIS GENTLEMAN WAS IN THE SERVICE OF THE PRETENDER; that he ſerved him unfaithfully, *they ſay*, is falſe. This gives the *Chevalier* the LYE: And, as I am not concerned to vindicate his Honour, ſo it is foreign to me. They aſſert, that the Gentleman never entered into *theſe Engagements* with the *Pretender*, or *any Commerce* with him, till *he had been attainted*, and was *cut off from the Body of his Majeſty's Subjects*. Good God! what an Excuſe is here! What had the *People of England* done to this Lord to merit this Uſage? That, becauſe he would not, or dared not, ſtand the Judgment of his Peers, and anſwer a Charge of Male-

Male-adminiſtration committed in the higheſt Offices, therefore was it juſt or reaſonable that he ſhould *impoſe the* PRETENDER *upon this Country?* That becauſe he could not *juſtify his Crimes*, that therefore he muſt *ſubvert our Conſtitution?* And, not being able to *ſupport his wicked Greatneſs*, muſt he therefore be excuſed in a monſtrous Deſign to *deſtroy all our Liberties?* This, perhaps, was natural with him; but then it ſhews us how bad *his Nature* muſt be. And *this Defence* of his Crimes is worthy of the *Craftſman.*

Is there an Inſtance of *one honeſt Man* in the Annals of *Britain*, who ever turned himſelf againſt the National Happineſs and Conſtitution, becauſe he was cut off from the Body of the People, either through Miſtakes in publick Affairs, or through Default to anſwer a publick Accuſation; or, if they pleaſe to have it ſo, through the Violence of Times? Did *Ludlow* the *Regicide?* Did the Worthy and Innocent Earl of *Clarendon*, both driven out of the Kingdom? Did any Man, who had the leaſt Share of natural Integrity,

tegrity, ever attempt to enſlave a great People, becauſe he could not continue to live among them? But this is the governing Principle of our *modern Patriots*, whatever Incapacities their Crimes or Demerits draw upon them; whether they are baniſhed the Country, deny'd its Honours, or refuſed its Offices: This too, however juſtly or deſervedly, they vow their Revenge immediately againſt the People, the innocent and collective Body of their Countrymen; and in their Deſpair of gratifying their unbounded Appetites, of recovering their former Power, or engroſſing all Employments, they immediately attempt the Deſtruction of all Mankind.

That he ſo readily went into the PRETENDER's *Service*, ſhews his ſtrong Propenſion to thoſe Intereſts. Even in the Year 1702, he was *one* of the *Virtuous* 117, who gave *their Votes to throw out the Bill for ſettling the* Proteſtant *Succeſſion* in the Illuſtrious *Houſe* of *Hanover*: Which ſhews how much His Majeſty, or His Royal Family, ſtand obliged to *this Gentleman*;

as

as alſo how much he ever was devoted to their Intereſts. If this is *vile Calumniation*, then the *Craftſman*'s Challenge was properly made; and there is not *one Proof in the World* againſt his general Affirmations, notwithſtanding the *numerous* Inſtances which have been herein produced.

They make their Appeals for the Truth of their general Affirmations, to a *Noble Lord*. If they would let us know who *this Lord* may be, or what particular Points they deſire his Lordſhip ſhould ſpeak to; and if this *Great Perſonage* would condeſcend to be examined, we might perhaps obtain ſome uſeful Informations by proper Interrogatories: But at preſent we think it highly abſurd for this Gentleman, or his Friends, to call a Witneſs in their Defence, whom they are certain will never appear, or ſubmit to an Examination. Equally fooliſh is it to make him Arbitrator for the Publick, when they are aſſured that he will not give the Publick any Opinion which he may form in this Caſe.

It is no extraordinary Preſumption to imagine, that if the *Noble Lord* was to give his Opinion freely of the Gentleman who makes ſuch ſolemn Appeals to his Judgment, that he would brand him with all that Infamy which his Crimes deſerve. His Lordſhip muſt well remember that ſcandalous Negotiation carry'd on by this Miniſter with the late *French* King; and that at the very Time when this Gentleman aſſured the *Dutch*, in the late Queen's Name, *That her Majeſty was reſolved, in making* Peace, *as in making* War, *to act in* perfect Concert *with the States*; at that very time he carried on a *ſeparate* Commerce with *France*, ſigning with the *French* Miniſters *private* Propoſitions of Peace; in which an expreſs Article was inſerted, *That the Secret ſhould be inviolably kept.* In Conſequence of which, he was oblig'd to ſacrifice the Honour of the Nation, and to comply with all the Demands of the *French*, that they might keep his *wicked Secret*, and ſcreen him from the Juſtice of his Country.

This

This Breach of the *Grand Alliance*, this ſhameful Violation of the *Britiſh* Faith, was attended with an Act of *High-Treaſon*, as arbitrary in its Nature as ever was committed in this Kingdom: For he preſumed to take upon him *Sovereign Authority*, and, without any Powers from the Crown, met the *Agent* of *France*, then in open War with the Kingdom, and in that manner carried on his clandeſtine Negotiation: A Proceeding ſo fatal, that the Earl of STRAFFORD ſoon informed him that the *States* had ſeen a Letter from M. *Torcy*, giving an Account of a *Negotiation begun* in *England*: By which Step the Queen was diveſted of all her Allies; who could no longer repoſe any Confidence in her *faithleſs* and *treacherous* Miniſters: And the *Britiſh* Nation, whoſe Arms had been ſo victorious, was now entirely expoſed to the *tender* Mercies of *France*.

To compleat this Work of Infamy, this Violation of every thing ſacred among Mankind, this Gentleman, then Her late Majeſty's *Secretary of*

*State*, ſends *Her General*, the late Duke of *Ormond*, Orders, *not to aſſiſt the Confederates againſt the* French *Army*, then encamped near them; at the ſame time communicates theſe Orders to the Court of *France*, and opens a Correſpondence between Mareſchal *Villars*, and the Duke of *Ormond*, whereby his Grace *gave the common Enemy Intelligence of all that was deſigned in the Confederate Army*. Not content with ordering the Queen's Troops to ſuffer that the *French* Armies ſhould do whatever they deſired againſt the Allies, this Gentleman inſiſts, *that all the* Foreigners *in* Engliſh *Pay ſhould withdraw from the Confederates, or forfeit the Subſidies of* Britain: The Conſequence of which muſt have been, that Prince *Eugene*'s Army had been infallibly cut in Pieces, and *all the Empire* laid open to the Arms of *France*. But thoſe *Foreigners* were faithful, notwithſtanding this Violation of the *Britiſh* Faith: An Act ſo ignominious, that the Earl of SSTRAFFORD wrote to Lord *B——ke*, on the Separation of the Troops, *That all the* Engliſh *ſeemed rejoiced to march off*;

*off*; *being weary of the Situation which they were in, and of the* REPROACHES *which they met with in the great Army.* To ſuch *Diſgrace* did this worthy Perſon expoſe our *gallant* Countrymen.

The dreadful Conſequences of the Separation were now ſenſibly felt in the unfortunate Action at *Denain*; where Mareſchal *Villars* attacked Lord *Albemarle*'s Camp, which he forced, took him Priſoner, and entirely defeated all the Troops under his Command: On which Occaſion M. *Torcy* makes his Compliments to Lord *B———ke*, in full perſuaſion *that a Victory obtained by the Queen's* Enemies *over her faithful* Allies, *muſt be a Pleaſure to her Majeſty:* A Letter, which, however inſolent and intolerable, Her *honeſt Secretary* not only received with Patience, but even with much *Satisfaction.*

It would be endleſs to enumerate the Conſequences of this egregious Scene of Iniquity: How Lord *B———ke* himſelf gave the *French* Court *ſpecial* Inſtructions, whereby

they might force *Tournay* out of the Hands of the *Dutch*, whoſe Intereſts then we had in our Care, and to whom we had engaged our Honour for their Security: A Crime for which he was not only impeached, but which was likewiſe expreſsly charged on him by his Friend the late Earl of *Oxford*. We may alſo remember, how he *fooliſhly* and *ſtupidly* gave Orders to the *Britiſh* Miniſter in *Spain*, to acknowledge *King Philip*'s Right to that Monarchy; the only Point which his *Catholick Majeſty* laboured to obtain of *Great Britain*. An Acknowledgment, which was moſt wretchedly offered before he had promiſed even *one Point* in Favour of the *Britiſh* Nation: An Act of Folly ſo fatal, that this Prince, who would have purchaſed our Recognition on any Terms, when he had gained it *for nothing at all*, refuſed us, in the moſt poſitive and imperious manner, even an *Inch of Ground* about the Town of *Gibraltar*; and alſo rejected all our Inſtances for our *brave*, unhappy *Allies*, the *Catalans*: A People, whom we had, on the Faith of our Nation, engaged in the War againſt

gainſt King *Philip*: Nay, he inſiſted, and to the eternal Infamy of that Adminiſtration it was complied with, that we ſhould turn our own perfidious Arms upon them, to compleat their *ill-deſerved* Deſtruction. Our own *Ships of War* were commanded to force this free-ſpirited People, with whom we were united in the Cauſe of Liberty: We did accordingly force them into that Slavery from which we had ſworn to defend them; and when they periſhed bravely and manfully, though miſerably, they hung up on their *High Altar the Queen's ſolemn Declaration to protect them*, as a Memorial to Heaven and Earth of *Britiſh* Perfidy and Ingratitude. All this I mention for the Glory of that *worthy Gentleman*, who whilſt this *poor unfortunate* People were thus delivered over to Deſtruction, aſſured the *Britiſh Nation* in the moſt ſolemn manner, *that every thing was doing for their Preſervation.* This is HE, whoſe Cauſe and Character the *Craftſman* ſo warmly eſpouſes; whoſe Counſels are the ſtanding Meaſures of our preſent Patriots, and whoſe Principles

ciples are by their united Strength to be impoſed upon the People of *Britain.*

If I add, that this Gentleman's wiſe Negotiations reduced him to ſuch low Diſtreſs, that he ſubmitted to accept of a *Renunciation* from King *Philip*, which all the *French* and *Spaniſh* Miniſters told him, at the very time it was made, was perfectly invalid, and never could be effectual: That by his great Skill in *Treaty-making*, he ſuffered the *French* groſly to impoſe upon him in the Affair of *Newfoundland*; was forced to allow them a Share in the *Britiſh Fiſhery*, which they had no Pretenſion to; and to purchaſe the unworthy Terms, which they agreed to, by an Article for lowering all the Duties on *French* Commodities: An Article, which, had the Parliament complied with it, muſt have expoſed our *Staple Manufactures* to Ruin. If theſe, I ſay, are duly remember'd, it muſt be confeſſed that he is a moſt *able Maſter* of Negotiation, and worthy, above all Men, to act in the Councils of his Country; an Employment,

ment, for which he profeſſes ſo vaſt an Ambition.

If in the *Britiſh Parliament* he was ſeen ſo enterprizing on the *Britiſh* Liberties: If to his Piety and Juſtice was owing the *ever-memorable* SCHISM *Bill*; that *Bill*, which deprived our *Proteſtant Diſſenters* of thoſe Rights, which, as Men, they were born to enjoy; deprived them not only of *publick Truſts*, but even of the *private Education* of their Children: If to his Zeal for *National Freedom* were owing thoſe *Speeches* and *Meſſages*, which the late Queen made to her Parliament in the Four laſt Years of her Reign, againſt the LIBERTY OF THE PRESS: If to his Love of publick Enquiries were owing the Meaſures carried on in the Houſe of Commons, and the *Grand Committee* appointed by that Houſe to RESTRAIN THE PRESS: If theſe are his Merits, how worthy muſt he be to ſit in the *Britiſh Parliament*, where he would not allow the PRESENT KING to ſit as *Duke* of *Cambridge*, altho' it was his legal and undiſputed Right? How wicked are they, who will not reſtore him to that *Peerage*, which he ſo highly diſhonour'd, and

ſo

ſo deſervedly forfeited? Let *Engliſhmen* judge what an excellent Patriot he is, and how uſeful a Miniſter he would be: Let the *Noble Lord* judge for us, to whom he makes his Appeals. I dare ſay, that no Man hath ever more united the Opinions of all Parties than this Gentleman hath done. As none but the moſt *Abandoned* think him uſeful, ſo none but the moſt *ignorantly Stupid* can think him honeſt. They who defend him, do it, not from any Impreſſions of his Worth, but in Vindication of themſelves *for employing ſuch a Tool:* They who would riſe by his *wicked Arts*, would never raiſe him above his preſent low Condition. As they know his Treachery and Ingratitude, they bear him no Affection; they place in him no Confidence; nor will they ever make him the Partner of their Succeſs, if they preſerve the leaſt Share of *common Senſe*. However they may employ him, we all know how they mean to reward him; and perhaps it may be the only good Meaning thoſe Gentlemen are to be charged with.

In this Diſquiſition I have given this *honeſt* Gentleman the Preference, and have

have conſidered him in the *firſt* place, although the *Craftſman* introduced him *laſt*. This was not done by me with any View to neglect his *Inſeparable Collegue*, but from the material Difference of their reſpective Caſes. And it muſt be allowed, that he who has done *moſt* to deſerve ſuch Acknowledgments as are in our Power to give, ought to receive them *firſt*.

The CRAFTSMAN enters into the Charge of *cruel Revenge* and *diſappointed Ambition*, ſo frequently objected to an HONOURABLE PATRIOT *his Patron*. "*How ridiculous*, ſays "our Author, *is this Charge? and on* "*whom can ſuch Stuff fall? Hath he* "*changed his Notions of Right and* "*Wrong in Matters of Government?* "*Hath he renounced the Principles of* "*good Policy which he formerly pro-* "*feſſed?* YES indeed; and this I ſhall give myſelf ſome little Trouble to ſhew.

If this Gentleman was educated in *Whig* Principles, as he undoubtedly was: If the fundamental Maxim of

his Education was the Eſtabliſhment of this Government in the *preſent* Royal *Family:* If this Royal Family have governed the Kingdom by the Laws, and allowed greater Liberties to the People, than ever were at any Time heretofore known or enjoyed among us: If to this mighty Share of Liberty, be alſo added that ſacred and inviolable Right of Property which we enjoy; that free and unreſtrained Privilege of exerciſing our *private Judgment* without Controul in Matters of Conſcience and Religion, no ways ſubject to *Eccleſiaſtical Power*, or *ſpiritual Tyranny*, or *political Bigotry:* If freed from all theſe Impoſitions and Grievances, we thus enjoy all that Happineſs, which we ever could promiſe ourſelves from the *Proteſtant Succeſſion:* If notwithſtanding this, the *Honourable Gentleman* taking the Advantage of common Evils, and unavoidable Difficulties, ariſing from the various Paſſions and Intereſts of contending Princes, hath even attacked the *Royal Title* to the Crown, and invaded the *Prince on the Throne*; invaded Him even in *open Parliament*, by charg-

charging Him with having BROKEN the *Terms of the Act of Settlement*; by inſiſting that the *Act of Settlement* is His Majeſty's ONLY Tenure by which He holds His Crown, by ſuggeſting that the Care of his Foreign Dominions, provided for in purſuance of *Parliamentary Powers*, and conſiſtently with the *Act of Settlement*; by ſuggeſting, *I ſay*, that *this* was *in breach of that Act*; and leaving others to conclude, that as the TERMS were broken, *the Title was forfeited, and the Throne was thereby become vacant*: If this was done by *this Gentleman*, may it not be asked, *Whether any Title in this World was ever* impeached, *but with a View to* change *the Poſſeſſion?* And if this be true, he certainly and manifeſtly hath *changed his Notions of Right and Wrong* in Matters of Government; hath taken every little Advantage which might ſhake the Sceptre in the Royal Hand, and render all the Happineſs of *Engliſhmen* precarious.

If he hath gone over to the *Tories*, and ſuffers himſelf to be governed by

*Veteran Jacobites*, by Men who confeſſedly have been IN THE PRETENDER'S SERVICE, and would return to it on the firſt Temptation or Provocation; if he *conſtantly* votes in *open* Conjunction with a Body of Men *ſworn Enemies* to *Whigs*, to *Whig-Eſtabliſhments*, and all *Whig Principles*; if he acts in concert with, and by the Dictates of, thoſe who oppoſed the *Revolution*, diſtreſſed *King* William's *Government*, oppoſed the Settlement of the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, promoted the *French Commerce* Bill, carried the *Schiſm* Bill, and for *Thirty Years* together have laboured with all their Might to impoſe the *Pretender* upon the *Britiſh* Nation; if, further, he oppoſes the King's Affairs *in general*; if he attempted and ſtruggled to put off the *Common Supplies* of the preſent Year, and to diſtreſs the Publick Service in every Branch of the Government; if he now condemns thoſe very Meaſures which he himſelf once advanced, the Treaties which he voted honourable, and the Alliances which he then aſſerted neceſſary; if, notwithſtanding all the Share which he hath had in the Coun-

Councils of the Crown, and all the Vindications which in former Years he made of the Royal Meaſures, he hath lately avowed and declared *That not* one *Treaty ſigned within theſe* Sixteen Years, *was even made, or ſo much as* intended, *for the Good of this Kingdom.* If this be true, *he hath departed from the Principles of* good *Policy which he formerly profeſſed.* However *bold* the Defiance to ſhew this may be, it is evidently true; and thoſe Imputations of *Diſappointment* or *Revenge*, which the *Craftſman* calls *impertinent* and *ſilly*, are the very beſt Excuſes his Patron can poſſibly make uſe of.

It is ſaid, that "If he purſues the "ſame *general Principles* of Conduct "with which he firſt ſet out, and is "in oppoſition now to *ſome few* of "thoſe with whom he concurred then, "they have left him, becauſe they "have left the Principles which they "profeſſed: He left neither, *ſays this* "*Writer*: For inſtance, *he inveighs a-*"*gainſt* publick Profuſion, and pri-"vate Corruption, *&c.*

To

To this it may be replied, That on the above-mentioned View of his Conduct he doth not purſue the ſame general Principles with which he firſt ſet out: That whilſt he concurred with the Government he never oppoſed either *publick Profuſion* or *private Corruption*: That he himſelf ſhared the *Bounties*, and added to the *Penſions* of the Crown: That there hath been no more Cauſe to complain of either *Corruption* or *Profuſion*, ſince he hath oppoſed the Government, than there plainly was whilſt he had the Honour to concur with this Miniſtry: That the very Day of his Patriotiſm may be aſſigned, and we can date the Hour of its Birth: That the genuine Riſe of his Publick Spirit was from the Corruption *of his own Heart*: That, inſtead of having a Spirit which might have done honour to a *Roman Citizen* in the *beſt* Times of the Commonwealth, a *Roman Citizen* would have been aſhamed of his *ſelf-intereſted* Spirit, even in the *worſt* of thoſe times: That all his *Life-time* he hath been upon Extremes; and, whilſt he concurred

curred with the Government, was as compliant to their Views as if he had ſat in the *Parliament of Paris:* Likewiſe, ſince he has oppoſed this Government, he hath been as unreaſonably loud and vindictive againſt their Meaſures as if he had been a Member of the *Poliſh Diet:* That whatever his Vanity may be at this Time, or however *his Mercenaries* may extol him, with how great Diſdain ſoever he may treat this Miniſter, or with what Licentiouſneſs ſoever he may revile him; yet that there was a Time when he thought it the higheſt Honour, and firſt Diſtinction of his Life, to be ranked in the Number of that *Great Man*'s Friends, whoſe very Name and Character hath given him the *ſmall Conſideration* which he hath found, even in *his Oppoſition.*

They endeavour to make the Charge on this Gentleman ridiculous by putting it into *Syllogiſm*: As thus; "*He* "*aſſiſted a Miniſter in his Riſe to* "*Power*; *He oppoſes this Miniſter in* "*Power*; Ergo, *Spight and Reſentment* "*are his Motives.*" Their *Logick* is as

as falſe as their *Politicks*: The Syllogiſm, fairly ſtated, is thus: *He concurred with a Miniſter whilſt this Miniſter's Power was favourable to his Wiſhes: He oppoſed this Miniſter when he found his Power no longer favourable to his Wiſhes.* All the World knows the Truth of theſe Propoſitions, and hence the Certainty of the Concluſion, that *Spight and Revenge are his Motives.*

They ask, "*May not the Abuſe, "which he apprehends this Miniſter "makes of his Power; may not Mea-"ſures, which he fears are wicked, "knows to be weak, and ſees obſti-"nately purſued, be his Motives?*" What a Heap of mere *Poſſibilities* are here ſtarted againſt a *poſitive* Charge? Let me recite a few Queſtions: *Did he not expect, and inſiſt on a great Employment? Was he not diſappointed and refuſed in this Expectation and Demand? Did not his Patriotiſm take its Riſe here? Did not his Oppoſition begin from this very Fact?* Where then ſhall we look for Motives, but to *this Fact?* Had he been gratify'd, inſtead of be-

ing diſappointed: Had he been comply'd with, inſtead of being refuſed, would he have *fear'd* any Wickedneſs, or have *found out* any Weakneſs in this Adminiſtration? I defy him and all his *Sophiſters* to contradict me in this.

They ask, "*May not* dangerous *Ambition*, inſatiable *Avarice, and* inſolent *Behaviour* be his *Provocations?*" I ask, Have they not been *his Incentives?* If his Luſt of Power, if his Appetite for Wealth, or if his overbearing Spirit were *Secrets* with Mankind, I could crowd innumerable Pages with *irrefragable* Proofs.

They farther ask, "*May not this Gentleman think himſelf the more obliged to contribute to this Miniſter's Fall, for having contributed ſo much to his Elevation?*" Why, really I do not undertake to determine what he may think; but if theſe were his Thoughts, I ſhould think him like a *capricious* and *whimſical* Builder, who had raiſed ſo fine a Structure for another Man, that the Beauty of the

Houſe vexed him to the Heart, and he thought himſelf obliged to pull it down again. If this then is the Gentleman's *Wiſdom*, I wiſh he may long enjoy the *Renown* of it.

But I ſhould be very glad to know, wherein this *Important Perſon* contributed to the *Miniſter's Elevation*. For, if I remember rightly, this Miniſter brought the Gentleman into Places, which he was no ways entitled to, and *when he was even* more inſignificant *than he is at preſent*. To ſay that the *Creature* of this Miniſter's Greatneſs contributed to that Greatneſs, is altogether *new*, and *falſe in Fact*; though on both Accounts entitled to a Place in their Political Syſtem.

They then ask, "*Whom ſhall they* "*ſooneſt ſuſpect to be actuated by Sen-* "*timents of* private Intereſt, *this Gen-* "*tleman, or the Miniſter?*" The Queſtion is not fairly, Whom we ſhall *ſuſpect?* for here is a *poſitive* Charge. Was not the Gentleman's *Anger* actuated by Sentiments of *private* Intereſt?

Anſwer

Anſwer *This.* As to their Queſtion, Whom ſhall we *ſooneſt ſuſpect?* Let thoſe, who conſider the *ſparing, ſcraping* Nature of the one, with the *frank, liberal* Heart of the other, fix the Charge of *ſordid Views* on Him, to whom they think it juſtly belongs.

It is next enquired, "*Whoſe Circumſtances moſt demanded, whoſe Family moſt required an Increaſe of Wealth and Fortune, the Gentleman or the Miniſter?*" Indeed, I think, if the Gentleman's Family and Circumſtances required it leaſt, his Avarice is the moſt to be blamed. But ſince ſo much Difference between their Fortunes and Circumſtances is perpetually made, I will ſhew the World what that Difference really is. The Gentleman poſſeſſes an enormous Eſtate of above *Nine Thouſand Pounds per Annum*, all acquired only by a *Secretary of the Treaſury*. The Miniſter's Eſtate, far from being exorbitant, was acquired in ſo high a Station, as at the *Head of that Treaſury*, where the Gentleman's *little* Poſſeſſions were picked up by the *Secretary*;

and which Poſſeſſions he, this Gentleman, obtained the *Fee-Simple* of, on *very eaſy* Terms, by the Favour, Indulgence, and Aſſiſtance of *that Miniſter*, whom he hath ſworn to deſtroy.

They ask in another place, "*In* "*whom have we ſeen* ſtrongeſt *Evi-* "*dences of that* vindictive *Temper*, "*which prompts to* perſonal *Spite and* "*Reſentment.*" I anſwer, In that *meek* and *humble* Man, whoſe *Vows of Deſtruction*, whoſe *horrid Imprecations* and *Outrage* have been fitter for *Hockley in the Hole*, than for St. *Stephen*'s *Chappel*: That *Chriſtian* and *Lamb-like Patriot*, who hath been ſo *dutiful* to the King, ſo *complaiſant* to the Queen, and ſo *religiouſly decent* to all the Royal Family: That original Pattern of *Humility* and *Moderation*, who has given ſo many *divine* Inſtructions to his *loving Countrymen*: It is He, this Man of *Peace* and *Patience*, upon whom I think the Charge in the Queſtion muſt fall. We all know how *eaſy* he is under all ſuch Accuſations. I dare ſay for myſelf, I ſhall draw no Inſtan-

ces

ces of a *vindictive* Temper, no perſonal *Spite* and *Reſentment* from this *kind, good-natured* Gentleman; he is not uſed to be out of Humour, when any one tells him the Truth.

Finally, the *Craftſman* maintains, "That there is not the leaſt Colour "of Reaſon to ſuppoſe that the Gen- "tleman's Oppoſition proceeds from "a Spirit of Ambition, or a Deſign "of puſhing himſelf into the Admi- "niſtration," And why? *Firſt*, he poſſeſſed the *War Office* many Years ago, which he laid down for the ſake of this very Miniſter, whom he then ſuppoſed would ſoon, from Publick Neceſſity, come into Power again, and be able to give him a *better Place*. *Secondly*, when that *Miniſter* came again into Power, this Gentleman was made *Cofferer to the Houſhold*; which he forced the Miniſters to take from him, when he would not be content with it; but was reſolved to oppoſe them, that he might compel them to make him *Principal Secretary of State*. Theſe are *two of the Proofs* which his judicious Advocate gives, that this worthy Man

Man had no Ambition, or Deſire to be in the Adminiſtration. Now for the *Third*, it ſeems that ſince he hath deſpaired of gaining upon His Majeſty's Favour, or of removing the faithful Servants of the King from the Councils of the Crown; ſince he hath been ſenſible that it is impoſſible that he ſhould ever have a Share in the Adminiſtration, or any Office in the State: *I ſay*, ſince this hath been ſenſibly demonſtrated to him, he hath made a *Solemn Vow* never to accept a Place of Truſt, or a Share in the Miniſtry as long as he lives; often declaring in the *Houſe of Commons*, and publiſhing it now in the *Craftſman*: Thereby endeavouring to make THAT appear as his *Virtue* which is his *Fate*; and not his Election, but his *Deſtiny*.

Thus ſtand the Proofs of his *Diſintereſtedneſs*, his *Want of Ambition*, and *his Averſion to Power*. When he ſtruggled for *the Seals*, he loſt the *Cofferer's Place*. When the *late King* died, he again followed the Court, and worſhipped the *Riſing Sun*. When the *Civil Liſt* came to be ſettled, though

with thoſe *large Appointments* which he hath ſince *not bluſhed to declaim at*: When this, *I ſay*, was ſettled, dumb was his Voice, neither were there Words in his Mouth. But when the Miniſtry came to be ſettled, excluſive of his own Perſon, our *very flexible Patriot* again appeared with that *Inflexibility*, ſo worthy of a *Roman Citizen*, and yet ſo *very yielding* whilſt there were any Hopes of his being a *Britiſh Miniſter*.

Hitherto they always have conſtantly declined and carefully avoided to mention or defend the Miniſters employed in the *Four laſt Years* of the late Queen *Anne*'s Reign. The *Craftſman*, in his Libel *upon Acts of Grace*, very modeſtly owns that he was not concerned to vindicate the late Earl of *Oxford*, or the Meaſures of his Adminiſtration. But now their Deſign is full-grown, and their Iniquity hath ripened to Maturity. They who were cautious to vindicate the Earl of *Oxford*, a Miniſter whoſe Character had ſome good Qualities which his worſt Enemies never denied, and whoſe Conduct

Conduct had various Excuſes, which Men of good Nature have always been willing to admit: Thoſe Perſons, *I ſay*, who have heretofore feared to enter upon *his* Defence, even they, are at length ſo advanced in their Schemes, that they have leaped all Bounds, have exceeded all Meaſures of Diſcretion, and have undertaken to palliate thoſe Crimes, which have ever been beyond Diſpute, as they are without Example.

Whilſt they ſo *vindictively* purſue the Perſon of *another Miniſter*, even to Deſtruction, for Crimes that have never been proved; and, for want of Capacity, tho' he hath triumphed for five Years together, over all their Abilities, Induſtry and Power: Whilſt they thus condemn him for Actions which themſelves judged *innocent*, as alſo for Meaſures which they voted *honourable*, *juſt*, *and neceſſary*; at the ſame time do they palliate *confeſſed Crimes*, and the moſt *notorious Corruption*, the moſt *wicked* Miniſter of our Times, and the *worſt Meaſures* that ever were carried on in our Country. They

They ſay, that the *Honourable Perſon* who is at the Head of this Faction is wonderfully happy in the Applauſes of his Country. I remember an Obſervation which the *Craftſman* made once in the Caſe of a great and popular Magiſtrate of *London*, namely ‘ *That* many Perſons, *in all Ages have* ‘ *enjoyed the higheſt Degree of* Popular ‘ Favour *for ſome time, who* leaſt of all ‘ deſerved it. But the Gentleman and his *Friends* ſeem to be under a very grievous Miſtake in their Notions of his *preſent* Popularity: For his *mercenary* Nature, his *vindictive* Temper, and *boundleſs* Ambition, are too well underſtood. All Men of Senſe ſee his *ſelf-intereſted Diſpoſition*. All Men know how ready he is to give up *what he calls* the Intereſt of his Country, by ſome Obſervations which every one made in the Opening of His preſent Majeſty's Reign. All Men ſee how ready he is to give up his Prince, by his haſty and violent Oppoſition on the Settlement of the Miniſtry. And how eagerly diſpoſed he is to give up the Conſtitution, may be ſeen by his

intrepid Invaſions of *the King*, and of the *Royal Title*. If this is *Popularity*, I leave him the Glory of it: But I can aſſure him that all the *Whigs* in the Kingdom are duly ſenſible what theſe Meaſures tend to; and they who remember their Country in ſo much Diſtreſs whilſt the *Co-partner* of this virtuous Cauſe was a Miniſter, well underſtand what would be the Conſequence, ſhould they be able to diſtreſs the preſent Adminiſtration. What would be the Caſe of the *Britiſh Allies* ſhould a Perſon prevail among us who broke our Faith with *all our Allies*, and gave up the Honour of his native Country in all his Negotiations? What would be the Caſe of the *Proteſtant Diſſenters*, ſhould the Patron of the *Schiſm Bill* come again into the Management of Parliamentary Councils? What would be the Caſe of our *Merchants*, ſhould the Projector of the *French Commerce Bill* have the Direction of our Affairs? And indeed, What would be the Caſe of us all, ſhould thoſe who boaſt themſelves our *trueſt Patriots* be no better than his *ſlaviſh Pupils*?

I have

I have taken theſe Pains, to ſhew theſe Gentlemen and their Principles in the ſtrongeſt Light; becauſe I think that no Man who is an *Engliſhman*, and a *Whig*, can honeſtly or patiently ſubmit to ſee Perſons impoſe themſelves as ſuch upon the *People* of *England*, which very Perſons have forfeited and abandoned *thoſe Characters* in every Action. I have ſhewed this *altogether* from their *publick Behaviour*. I ſcorn to enter into *private Life*; I abhor to copy from their ever memorable PROPER REPLY, or from any of their other *Filthy Libels*, which have ſpared no *Family Affairs*, no *Perſonal Secrets*, or *Private Correſpondencies*. And indeed their Practices have been ſo open to the World, that theſe Gentlemen have rendered it equally unneceſſary, as it is really diſagreeable to me to imitate them, in diſcloſing *Secret Hiſtory*; as, on their *part*, they have found ſo little to accuſe in the Publick Tranſactions of this Miniſtry, that from this very *Deficiency of Argument*, they have loaded their ſcandalous Libels with ſuch an Abundance of *private* and *infamous* Abuſe.

As I am now to conclude this Pamphlet, I muſt indulge the Pleaſure of obſerving what a virtuous and uniform Concluſion Mr. OLDCASTLE lately hath made of his great Undertakings in the *Craftſman*. He hath, for the Courſe of the laſt Year, employed his able Pen in making *Remarks* on the Hiſtory of *England*. He begun with profeſſing a Deſign to raiſe the *Spirit of Liberty* againſt the Adminiſtration: He went on with libelling *all the Royal Family*, and ended with a Vindication of the late Lord *B.*—A noble Subject to raiſe a *Spirit* on. Such is that *Spirit*, which acts againſt the Miniſters: Such the *Invectives* and *Apologies* which come from theſe Men. In truth, I hope that they *who abuſe this Miniſtry*, and *affront the Prince on the Throne*, will always vindicate ſuch *honeſt* Men as *Lord B.*; for then it will no longer remain a Doubt, for *whoſe Sake*, and with *what Deſign*, ſuch wonderful Works are carried on.

I will add *one uſeful* Reflection to theſe Remarks: That the Man who

had the Impudence to oppoſe His Present most Sacred Majesty, when he demanded a *Writ of Right*; I mean the *Writ of Summons* to Parliament, lawfully due to him, in conſequence of his having been created *Duke of Cambridge*; and who afterwards cauſed the *Elector of Hanover*'s *Miniſter* to be forbid the Court, for no other Crime than having demanded that Writ: It is worthy of *ſuch a Man* to complain of *much Cruelty* done to himſelf, in being deprived of that *Peerage* which he forfeited by *High-Treaſon*; and of that *Place in Parliament*, which he would not allow to a *Prince of the Blood*, an *Heir Apparent to the* Britiſh *Crown*, even *our preſent moſt Gracious Sovereign*; at the very ſame time too, when the Miniſters poured into that Houſe *Troops of their own Creatures*, even a *Dozen* at one Creation. An inſolent arbitrary Procedure, equally injurious to the Right of *that Illuſtrious Perſon*, and to the *Independency* of the *Houſe of Peers*; Since thoſe who adviſed this *wicked Refuſal*, aſſumed a greater Prerogative than the Crown of *Great Britain* is poſſeſſed of; namely,

ly, in ſecluding Peers from their Seats in Parliament by *mere Will and Pleaſure*; as alſo in daring to determine, by *their own lawleſs Authority*, what Peers of this Kingdom ſhould, or ſhould not, ſit and vote in the Great Council of the Nation. And I dare undertake to ſay, that however *wicked*, *imperious*, or *lawleſs* thoſe Miniſters were in the Exerciſe of their Power, that ſtill they would not have DARED to have deny'd this *Great Prince* his Claim of Right to ſit in Parliament, had they ever *thought* or *intended* that He ſhould one Day be KING of *GREAT BRITAIN*, and *ſit on the Throne of this Kingdom*. Thoſe who deny'd Him the *Right of His Peerage*, would as freely have deny'd Him his *Right of Succeſſion*: And if they ſhould ever have it in their Power, they would with *as little Scruple* deny him *his Seat in the Throne*, as they once deny'd Him *his Seat in the Houſe of Lords*.

*FINIS.*